



Kamehameha's Prediction.

An Interview With Kapiolani.

Misplaced Sympathy.

Shopping in Honolulu.

Advertised by Our Loving Friends.

The fact that Judge Sanford B. Dole was one of the several distinguished men of Hawaii who officiated last Sunday as pallbearers at the funeral of the late John A. Cummins, recalls the early acquaintanceship of these two men, each of whom became a leader, and an early prediction made to the high chief by his King concerning the future of Mr. Dole. The story used to be told by Mr. Cummins after Dole had been elected the first President of the Republic of Hawaii.

Near the close of the reign of Kamehameha V, with whom Mr. Cummins was an intimate friend, an entertainment was being given in the Opera House. The various parts were being played by the young people of Honolulu. Among those who took part were Sanford B. Dole and Princess Liliuokalani. In one part of the play some maidens were supposed to pass before the high priest, this part being played by Dole. The high priest, with the aid of some magic wand, touched the woman that was to become the ruler of the theatrical nation. Dole touched Liliuokalani. Kamehameha had gone in to the theater and was sitting in the rear portion of the place. As soon as Dole touched the young Princess, as if by a sudden inspiration, Kamehameha shouted, "Ina, the ruler has been found."

The incident caused no comment at the time, but subsequently, when Mr. Cummins spoke of it to the King, the latter admitted his identity and said: "John, you and I may not live to see it, but the time is coming when that young man Dole will be the King of these Islands."

Subsequently Mr. Cummins related the occurrence and prophecy to Kalakaua. It was in one of the Merry Monarch's gayest moments. He paused in an instant and said, deeply moved by the story: "The King was right. Dole will rule these Islands some day. I would have said the same thing if Kamehameha had not."

It was but a few years after Kalakaua had died that Dole assisted in the overthrow of the King's sister, Liliuokalani, and became the head of the Hawaiian Republic, and continued as such under the territorial government as the first Governor.

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Every resident of Hawaii and many who are not residents know what Mark Twain has had to say in the funny line concerning Hawaii and Hawaii's kings and queens and other institutions, but not many know that Bill Nye had his little say, in the form of an interview with the good Queen Kapiolani. Nye, twenty-five years ago, was contributing to the columns of the New York World, and under the caption of "Queen of the Cannibal Islands. William Nye visits Royalty from the Home of the Ham Sandwich," he wrote:

"The sun was just slipping out the back door of the West and hunting for the timber of New Jersey as Queen Kapiolani, at her rooms in the Victoria Hotel, received a plain, rectangular card, printed in two kinds of ink at the owner's steam job office, containing the following brief but logical statement:

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Wilhelm Von Nyj, \*  
\* Litterateur and Danseuse. \*  
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"On the back of the card the Von Nyj arms had been emblazoned with a rubber stamp. Downstairs, near the dais of the night clerk, stood a gayly caparisoned yet cultivated cuss, pouring over a late volume of the City Directory. He was the author of these lines.

"Scarcely an hour had elapsed when a tinted octavo page who waits on the Queen slid down the stair-rail and told me that Her Royal Highness would receive me in state as soon as she could change her dress.

"Later on I was ushered into the presence of Queen Kapiolani, who was at the time accompanied by her suite and another gentleman whose name I did not learn.

"She is a distinguished-looking woman of middle age, but in apparent good health, and with a constitution which I think would easily endure the fatigue of reigning over a much larger country than her own.

"As I entered the room and made a low, grovelling obeisance, an act that is wholly foreign to my nature, the Queen made a rapid movement towards the bell, but I held her back and assured her that I did not drink.

"We then chatted gayly for some time in relation to the Sandwich business and Court matters, including the Sharp trial.

"For a long time the Queen seemed constrained and evidently could not think of anything to say, but she soon saw that I was not haughty or reserved, and when at last she reluctantly showed me out and locked the door I felt amply repaid for the annoyance that one naturally feels on visiting a perfect stranger.

"From what she said regarding her dynasty I gather that it consists of a covey of half-grown islands in the Pacific, inhabited by people who were once benighted and carnivorous, but happy. Now they are well informed and bilious, while they revel in suspenders and rum, with all the blessings of late hours, civilization and suicide.

"The better classes of the Sandwich Islands have the same customs which prevail here, and the swallow-tail coat is quite prevalent there. The low-neck and short-sleeve costume is even carried to a greater excess perhaps, and all opera tickets read:

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Admit the Bearer and Bearer. \*  
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"In answer to a question of my own, the Queen said that crops in the Sandwich Islands were looking well and that garden truck was far in advance of what she saw here.

"She said that they had pie plant in her garden big enough to eat before she came away, and new potatoes were as big as walnuts. Still, she is enjoying herself here first rate and says she sees many pleasing features about New York which will ever decorate the tablets of her memory.

"I thanked her for this neat little compliment and told her I should always regard her in the same manner.

"I then wrote a little impromptu stanza in her autograph album, wrung Her Majesty's hand and retired with another suppliant and crouching bow which indicated a contrite spirit, but was calculated to deceive.

"I took the liberty of extending to Her Majesty the freedom of the city and asked her to visit our press room and see us sign our burning thoughts into a quarter of a million copies of the paper and all for two cents.

"I also asked her to come up my time and read our Hawaii exchanges, for I know how lonely anybody can be in a great city sometimes and how one grows for a glimpse of his country paper.

"The Queen is well paid while she reigns, and even while away as she is now, with her scepter standing life in the umbrella rack at home and a large pink mosquito net thrown over the throne, her pay is still going on night and day.

"The above is substantially all that I said during the interview, though

## Small Talks

A. F. TAVARES.—The purpose of the legislature in creating the office of market superintendent has entirely failed of realization.

DR. VICTOR S. CLARK.—Yes, I suppose that our troubles will begin tomorrow, when the steamer Wilkesen arrives. It's a messy shame.

GEORGE R. CARTER.—True enthusiasm is surely found among the gentler sex when they are interested. That mass meeting of ladies yesterday was a hummer.

D. H. GILMORE.—Indications of travel on the Oceanic line show that it will be heavy until late in the season this year and that long passenger lists can be expected in and out.

GEORGE LYCURGUS.—Well, I'm mighty sorry to see The Advertiser moving away, and I'll miss all the boys on the paper, too. The Advertiser has been my neighbor for many, many years.

HONORABLE J. M. POEPOE.—I have not the eloquence of Demosthenes, nor have I the logic of Cicero, but I think Mr. Wickersham understood my short speech in response to his beautiful address.

REP. E. J. McCANDLESS.—If other members passed cigars around the house with more frequency they would have better luck with their bills. See the stunt I pulled off when the house passed my McCandless Park Bill!

LIEUT. W. V. KOLB, N.G.H.—The company smoker Tuesday night at the Bungalow will bring a class of chaps together that has never been bettered in the national guard. Company H is a husky infant and doing fine, thank you.

SHERIFF JARRETT.—These habeas corpus proceedings are old friends of mine. Every time an enterprising lawyer serves me with one I think of the Jue Yuen Maw case and groan. That one lasted three months and went through three courts.

REPRESENTATIVE G. P. COOKE.—What do you think of my motion to lay on the table a motion to take a recess? It succeeded, but I am not sure one to lay on the table a motion to adjourn would. I'll have to confer with Speaker Holstein. He ought to know.

CHIEF M'DUFFIE.—Talking about habeas corpus, and extradition, I can testify to the difficulty of the latter, but praise be, there is no habeas corpus in Japan to complicate matters. Perhaps the alleged embezzler I went after would not be here now if there were.

A. F. COOKE.—I haven't said much lately about the character of the films shown in the motion picture theaters. As a rule they are pretty good and the tone of them all is improving. Those shown this week at the Liberty were excellent, especially the Wilson inauguration series.

CHAIRMAN WATKINS.—I might just as well ask for a lot of money for Honolulu and Oahu, the outside members are doing it for their islands every day. Still, I do not run away with the idea I will get anything, as I expect to be treated like the other members of the house.

SPEAKER HOLSTEIN.—Last Sunday's Advertiser had a complaint from Senator Wirtz to the effect that I allude to him as a German while he is Dutch. I never thought for one moment that he was German; in fact (and he bears me out in his extraction), my claim has been that he was a Minnesotan Dutchman.

"BIRD" JOSEPH.—This is my first trip to Honolulu, but I hope it will not be my last. This is an ideal bird climate and I wonder you have not many more here than are to be seen. I believe it would be a good move on the part of your government to import a few thousand parrots and love birds and turn them loose. They should do wonderfully here and be a great added attraction for tourists. Just think how nice it would be to have your beautiful trees filled with beautifully plumaged birds. I understand, of course, that you would not want to import any bird that might prove harmful, but there are several specimens with which no chance would be taken. Singing birds could also be secured at very small expense.

The Queen said something as I came out of the room, escorted by the janitor, which I did not quite catch.

"I did say, however, just before leaving the room, that I regretted sincerely the unfortunate time of the year at which Her Majesty had decided to visit us, it being rather between hay and grass, as it were, for as there was no rain in the month it was a little too late for missionaries and a little too early for watermelons.

"It was only an instant later that I joined the janitor at the foot of the stairs."

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All this is alleged to have taken place Tuesday morning, the occasion being the departure from Honolulu of the big Pacific Mail liner Manchuria for San Francisco with Rear-Admiral Cowles, formerly in command of the local naval station, as honored passenger.

Two young and handsome officers in white were standing on the wharf watching the vessel pull into the stream after the last "Good-Byes" had been said and the last parting tears shed. An elderly lady, standing near by and noticing their disconsolate look, tapped one on the shoulder and with a quiet voice said:

"So your ship has gone and left you. Too bad! Too bad! My daughter and I came down on the Wilhelmina and all the waiters seemed so nice, I am sure you must be too. I am staying at the Young Hotel and I will see the management and find something for you to do. I'm sure—"

At this juncture, the stunning daughter arrived on the scene and much to the gratification of the embarrassed officers led her mother away.

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The Lady of Fashion was trying the effect of a beautiful, filmy, lace over delicate shades of satin, when the clerk who was waiting upon her was interrupted by one of her fellow-workers, accompanied by a diminutive Chinese maiden of about six Honolulu summers. One did not have to see her face, nor yet be acquainted with the pantaloons-and-shirt style of dress, to know that the youngster was Chinese. Her thick braid of oil-saturated black hair told the nationality.

"I can't understand her," said Clerk Number Two.

"What did you say?" asked Number One.

"I said, 'I want some hair gloves,' enunciated the Chinese maiden, speaking slowly for the benefit of the benighted clerks.

The grown-ups looked at each other to see if any one understood, suddenly an expression of comprehension flashed over the face of Clerk Number One. "O, she wants kid hair curlers," she said.

And she did.

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Some of our good booster friends on the mainland appear to me to overdo it. For instance, I have just received a clipping from the Herald, of Fall River, Massachusetts, which Honoluluans will agree with me is overdrawn. It says:

Our Hawaiian friend speaks of the well-known peculiarity of Hawaii, in that they have no mosquitoes in any part of the Islands. He tells of a man with a spirit so mean that he tried to import some of the pestiferous insects, and brought a dozen or so "floats," as the spawn are called, across the ocean. When they hatched out they got busy, but not having any opposition they overate themselves and burst. And peace still reigns in the Islands.

The "friend" to whom the Herald refers is a versatile chap. In addition to the mosquito item he supplies the Fall Riverites with some instances of the way we spread the news in and around Honolulu concerning the state of the water for swimming. Says he:

Here is a copy of a circular which they post on the billboards and the fronts of the trolley cars when the surf on the beach is running high. Surf riding is the great sport of the Pacific Islands, and our native brothers are the champions of this form of sport. Most of you are familiar with the nature of the game but few of us have stopped to consider that it is only on certain days that the surf is heavy enough to accommodate the swimmers. When a high wind or rough weather comes on extraordinarily heavy surf to run in on the beaches, they display this notice all over the city:

HEAVY SURF AT THE BEACHES

SURF RIDE SMOOTH THIS MORNING WATER IS HIGH. You are familiar with the local custom of bathing in the street runs, especially the suburban ones, when the riding is good, and this serves the same purpose in Hawaii.

WICKERSHAM IS GUEST OF HOUSE

(From Sunday Advertiser)

While in regular session, the house of representatives was the scene of a pleasing and interesting ceremony yesterday morning, when former Attorney General George W. Wickersham was the guest of the legislature, through the initiative and invitation of the house.

The speaker appointed Representatives Watkins and Kawewehi as a committee to await on the senate and escort the members of the upper house to seats which had been provided for them in the midst of the house members. Shortly after the senators were seated Mr. Wickersham, accompanied by Governor Freat and Secretary of the Territory Mott-Smith, arrived.

Mr. Wickersham was introduced to Representative Sheldon by Mr. Mott-Smith and by Mr. Sheldon to Speaker Holstein. Mr. Wickersham sat on the dais to the right and Governor Freat to the left of the speaker.

Speaker Holstein then opened the proceedings.

Speaker Opens Proceedings.

"There is no provision in the rules of the house," remarked Mr. Holstein, "for what the speaker is about to say or do, but I am certain that every member of the house will endorse it. There is present on the floor of the house a distinguished gentleman who held high office during the late administration of President Taft.

"He comes from the great State of New York and is with us for a few days, coming to our hospitable shores where Hawaiian aloha is proverbial. He is Hawaii's friend and has kindly consented to accept our invitation to be with you. I am certain the members of the legislature will be glad to welcome him.

"I take great pleasure in introducing to you, our distinguished guest and friend, Hon. George W. Wickersham."

Wickersham Replies.

Mr. Wickersham responded as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, Your Excellency, Gentlemen of the Hawaiian Legislature: I have often lingered with great pleasure over that matchless description of the power of Great Britain written by Daniel Webster, in which he describes Great Britain as a power, to which for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the height of her glory cannot be compared; a power which has dotted every surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

"It depicts an ideal of conquest, subjugation, military power. A number of years after it was written, England celebrated with extraordinary pomp the diamond jubilee of her great Queen. There was no place made for science, art, literature or religion, but her armies and navies were gathered for the purpose of impressing the world with the power of the military and naval establishment of Great Britain. And at a moment when this exhibition of power was at its height, there was heard the voice of England's greatest poet sounding a note of warning against:

"Heaven heart that puts her trust
In recking tube and iron shard.
'And guarding, calls not to be guard
'For frantic boast and foolish word,'
'and crying 'God of the nation, spare us yet, lest we forget.'"

Recognition of Principles.

"A very short time afterwards, the timeliness of the warning was made manifest as that great nation was dragged through the valley of humiliation in its contest with the little all countries in South Africa, and all the resources of the Empire were called upon in the struggle with a small handful of determined Dutchmen in its contest with Great Britain, and when at last, after blood had been poured out lavishly, the mastery was finally achieved by Great Britain, she organized a new commonwealth in South Africa based upon the principle that gave to Dutchmen and Englishmen alike a share in the government of the new commonwealth of South Africa. It was a belated recognition of the principle which has ever been the ideal of America.

"The thirteen colonies, in declaring their independence of Great Britain, based it upon the principle that all men are entitled to certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. And from that hour the ideal of American progress has ever been the establishment of a government resting upon the consent of the government, and in which all men should have the just share commensurate with the public interest.

"We acquired Florida and the Great Territory of Louisiana by purchase and we divided them into territories and states of the Union and extended to them the same principles of government upon which we have been originally founded. As a result of the war with Mexico, we have the great territory now divided into Arizona, New Mexico and California that we took in and made a common heritage with ours of the same principle. Texas, a sister republic, came to us by treaty, Hawaii in like manner. We purchased Alaska.

Government by the People.

"The war with Spain, undertaken for the purpose of ending a condition in Cuba, which had become intolerable, left us with the Territory of Cuba, and as soon as it was possible to organize a government which could be called self-government, we turned the possession of the Territory over to those people for whose freedom we had fought. We have supported them with unfailing interest from that hour, always seeking to lead them onward and upward in the path of self-government.

"It left us with the possession of Porto Rico, a country today which is an organized Territory of the United States, conducting her affairs with something less than the powers that you exercise, but with as large a measure of self-government as her people have, up to the present time, shown themselves capable of.

"We have left with the possession of the Philippine Islands, and accordingly have continued and prolonged our war, thus teaching them the same lesson of self-government."

ways inspired with the ideal formulated by our fathers in the great Declaration of Independence, never resting on mere conquest, but seeking to instill into the minds of those who have never known the business of self-government, the methods of conducting government on that basis.

Cardinal Principles.

"And the cardinal principles of American government as exhibited in the States and in these instances, have been that the laws should be made, money should be raised, and their expenditure directed by representatives of the people met in deliberative assembly and reaching their conclusions after full discussion; that the laws should be administered by courts, officers, competent and independent judges, and that the executive power should be directed in the States by men chosen by the people; in the Territories by the designated representative of the Chief Executive of the American people, thereby preserving the direct connection between the central government and its own Territory for whose administration it is directly responsible.

"I think it safe to say that in the history of the government, no institution has ever been devised which has accomplished more for the public weal than that principle which has obtained in Anglo-Saxon institutions for a thousand years and which American political thought—the legislative assembly. No greater crucible for trying out the various theories of public necessity has ever been devised than the deliberative legislative body.

"In all governments questions arise affecting one part of the community or another; the government fails in its purpose; it does not accomplish the ideals of those dependent on it; and theories and remedies are devised, and in the great crucible of thought which the debate in the legislature furnishes, these theories are tried out, the public is educated in them, and finally results are obtained which are formulated into law or find expression in action.

Nominations Important.

"Where a legislative government has failed in the States, and in those cases where just complaint has arisen, it has, in my opinion, been largely because, first, the character of the nominating machinery has been debased and the members of the legislative bodies have not been truly representative of the people, and second, because the people in the communities who have the greatest amount at stake have been least attending to the discharge of their public duties.

"I believe that if we address our attention to these two points, if we endeavor to correct the abuses of the nominating machinery and if we insist upon the performance by every man entitled to a vote of his duty to his fellow citizens to exercise that vote, we will be far more apt to correct these faults than we would be striking out the vital principle of government by the representatives of the people, and losing that great means of reaching the best result for the greatest number of the people which comes from discussion in an action by deliberative representative legislative assemblies.

His Congratulations.

"Gentlemen of the Hawaiian legislature, I congratulate you upon the record of your work since the organization of this Territory. The laws enacted by you bear comparison with those of any State of the Union. You have been animated by a spirit of patriotic devotion to your Islands and with a recognition of the value to you of your intimate association with the American Union.

"You occupy a peculiarly important and conspicuous position. You stand at the cross-ways of the Pacific. You are really the outpost post of the American Union, for the Philippine Islands do not constitute, as you do, a part of the American Union.

"According as you discharge the duties imposed upon you, so do you reflect credit or discredit upon the ideals of the American people, and if your work be performed well and if the government of your Territory continue to attract the admiration of those who come here, if your domestic institutions are well managed, your laws wise, the administration of your revenues honestly devoted to the public interest, you will attract the attention of the nations of the earth and lead them to turn from the idea of conquest and subjugation to the better ideal of a government based upon the suffrages of the people, representative of its best aspirations and lead their footsteps in the path of fruitfulness and ways of peace.

Souvenir Calabash.

Representative Poepeo, accompanied by Sergeant-at-arms Parker, then presented Mr. Wickersham with the calabash. With a few words of thanks by the distinguished visitor, the pleasing, though informal, ceremony was brought to a close, while Speaker Holstein introduced the members of the legislature and other visitors, as they filed past the former attorney general of the United States.

The calabash is made of kou wood, one of the rarest today in Hawaii. It is some twenty inches in diameter and highly polished. On one side of the bowl is a silver medallion on which is inscribed:

"Presented by the House of Representatives of Hawaii to Hon. George W. Wickersham, March 31st, 1913. Aloha."

On the opposite side of the calabash is an Hawaiian coat-of-arms, in enamel and colors, with the motto "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono." Hawaiian for "The life of the land is established in righteousness."

DIED.

LOKIA.—In Honolulu, March 30, 1913, Miss Lewa Kaini Lokai, aged thirty-eight years. Funeral services at Kamehameha Chapel, today, at three o'clock. Interment at Kawaiahaeo cemetery.

PERSISTENT COLDS.

There is no reason why a cold should hang on for weeks, or until some chronic throat or lung trouble is developed, and it will not if you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. By its remarkable cures of colds that remedy has from a small beginning acquired a world-wide sale and use. You may know that a remedy that has so recently grown in favor and popularity for almost forty years has more than ordinary merit. For sale by H. M. Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii. Advertisers.